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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/633,833	08/04/2003	Etsuro Endo	P/2291-110	5261
2352	7590	06/13/2007	EXAMINER	
OSTROLENK FABER GERB & SOFFEN 1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 100368403			SOBUTKA, PHILIP	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2618		
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		06/13/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/633,833	ENDO, ETSURO
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Philip J. Sobutka	2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 March 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1.) Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2.) Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3.) Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhou et al (US 2003/0003973) in view of Farazmandnia (US 6,625,472) and in view of Cannon (WO 9417502)

Consider claim 1, Zhou et al. disclose a power supply control method in a portable communication device provided with a plurality of controllers including a main controller (control portion) and a sub controller (cellular radio device) for controlling external communication (Abstract, paragraphs [0015]-[0016], figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4), comprising the steps of:

a) checking whether the sub controller is controlling the external communication (Paragraphs [0016] and [0035]); and  
b) when the external communication has not been controlled powering off the sub controller (Abstract, figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4, paragraphs [0016] and [0035]).

However, Zhou et al. do not disclose a predetermined time-out period. Cannon discloses a predetermined time-out period (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a predetermined time-out period as taught by Cannon in the method of Zhou et al. in order to respond to a need to communicate with the external device during the predetermined time-out period and disconnect power when the time-out period expires in order to save power (as suggested by Cannon in page 1 lines 13- 32, page 2 lines 1-19, and as suggested by Zhou et al. in paragraph [0012]).

Zhou also teaches the external communication including radio communication for location registration of the portable device (Zhou see especially paragraphs 6,7, and 11).

However Zhou lacks a teaching of the external communication including wired communication through an external connector. Farazmandnia teaches a portable cellular device being able to communicate via wired communication through an external connector (Farazmandnia see figures 1,2). Farazmandnia teaches that it is advantageous to allow computer to utilize cellular transceiver to access the internet (Farazmandnia column 1, lines 15-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Zhou to provide wired connection via an external connector in

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order to allow the communication device to be used with a PC to provide internet connection as taught by Farazmandnia.

Consider claim 2, Zhou et al. as modified by Farazmandnia and Cannon disclose all the limitations as applied to claim 1 above and also disclose wherein the external communication is radio communication with a mobile communications system for location registration of the portable communication device (Paragraph [0016], of Zhou et al.).

Consider claim 3, Zhou et al. as modified by Farazmandnia and Cannon disclose all the limitations as applied to claim 1 above and also disclose wherein the external communication is wired communication with an external information processing device through an external connector (Page 5 lines 20-26, page 6 lines 31-35, figure 1 elements 101,103, 118, 128 and 119, of Cannon).

Consider claim 6, Zhou et al. disclose a power supply control system in a portable communication device provided with a plurality of controllers including a main controller (control portion) and a sub controller (cellular radio device) for controlling external communication (Abstract, paragraphs [0015]-[0016], figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4), comprising:

operation check means for checking whether the sub controller is controlling the external communication (Paragraphs [0016] and [0035]); and

power control means controlling power supply of the sub controller such that the sub controller is powered off when the external communication has not been controlled (Abstract, figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4, paragraphs [0016] and [0035]).

However, Zhou et al. do not disclose a predetermined time-out period. Cannon discloses a predetermined time-out period (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a predetermined time-out period as taught by Cannon in the method of Zhou et al. in order to respond to a need to communicate with the external device during the predetermined time-out period and disconnect power when the time- out period expires in order to save power (as suggested by Cannon in page 1 lines 13- 32, page 2 lines 1-19, and as suggested by Zhou et al. in paragraph [0012]).

Zhou also teaches the external communication including radio communication for location registration of the portable device (Zhou see especially paragraphs 6,7, and 11).

However Zhou lacks a teaching of the external communication including wired communication through an external connector. Farazmandnia teaches a portable cellular device being able to communicate via wired communication through an external connector (Farazmandnia see figures 1,2). Farazmandnia teaches that it is advantageous to allow computer to utilize cellular transceiver to access the internet (Farazmandnia column 1, lines 15-22). It would have bee obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Zhou to provide wired connection via an external connector in

order to allow the communication device to be used with a PC to provide internet connection as taught by Farazmandnia.

Consider claim 9, Zhou et al. disclose a portable communication device comprising:

a radio communication section for communicating with a base station of a mobile communication system (Abstract, paragraphs [0015]-[0016], figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4, figure 2 element 44);

a main CPU for controlling an entire operation of the portable communication device (Abstract, paragraph [0035], figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4, figure 2 element 50);

a sub CPU for controlling external communication (Abstract, figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4, figure 2 elements 57 and 58);

a dual port memory connected to the main CPU at one port and connected to the sub CPU at the other port, for transferring messages between the main CPU and the sub CPU (Paragraph [0035], figure 2 elements 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58 and 59, where Zhou et al. disclose the main CPU 50 and the power control portions 57 and 58 are both connected to memory elements using bus 59),

wherein the main CPU implements:

operation check means for checking whether the sub controller is controlling the external communication (Paragraphs [0016] and [0035]); and

power control means controlling power supply of the sub controller such that the controller is powered off when the external communication is not been controlled (Abstract, figure 1 elements 1, 3 and 4, paragraphs [0016] and [0035]).

However, Zhou et al. do not disclose wherein the main CPU implements a predetermined time-out period and wherein the sub controller implements: response means for sending the operation check response back to the main controller when the external communication is being controlled. Cannon discloses wherein the main CPU implements a predetermined time-out period and wherein the sub controller implements: response means for sending the operation check response (retry request) back to the main controller when the external communication is being controlled (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19, figure 1 elements 119 and 128).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a predetermined time-out period as taught by Cannon and response means for sending the operation check response back to the main controller when the external communication is being controlled, also taught by Cannon, in the method of Zhou et al. in order to respond to a need to communicate with the external device during the predetermined time-out period and disconnect power when the time-out period expires in order to save power (as suggested by Cannon in page 1 lines 13-32, page 2 lines 1-19, and as suggested by Zhou et al. in paragraph [0012]).

Zhou also teaches the external communication including radio communication for location registration of the portable device (Zhou see especially paragraphs 6,7, and 11).

However Zhou lacks a teaching of the external communication including wired communication through an external connector. Farazmandnia teaches a portable cellular device being able to communicate via wired communication through an external connector (Farazmandnia see figures 1,2). Farazmandnia teaches that it is advantageous to allow computer to utilize cellular transceiver to access the internet (Farazmandnia column 1, lines 15-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Zhou to provide wired connection via an external connector in order to allow the communication device to be used with a PC to provide internet connection as taught by Farazmandnia.

Consider claim 10, Zhou et al. disclose a computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program (control program) instructing a computer implement a power supply control method in a portable communication device provided with a plurality of controllers including a main controller and a sub controller for controlling external communication (Abstract, paragraphs [0015]-[0016]), the program comprising the steps of:

    checking whether the sub controller is controlling the external communication and

    powering off the sub controller (Paragraphs [0016] and [0035]).

However, Zhou et al. do not disclose adjusting the power when the external communication has not been controlled for a predetermined time-out period.

Cannon discloses adjusting the power when the external communication has not been controlled for a predetermined time-out period (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the power when the external communication has not been controlled for a predetermined time-out period as taught by Cannon in the method of Zhou et al. in order to respond to a need to communicate with the external device during the predetermined time-out period and disconnect power when the time-out period expires in order to save power (as suggested by Cannon in page 1 lines 13-32, page 2 lines 1-19, and as suggested by Zhou et al. in paragraph [0012]).

Zhou also teaches the external communication including radio communication for location registration of the portable device (Zhou see especially paragraphs 6,7, and 11).

However Zhou lacks a teaching of the external communication including wired communication through an external connector. Farazmandnia teaches a portable cellular device being able to communicate via wired communication through an external connector (Farazmandnia see figures 1,2). Farazmandnia teaches that it is advantageous to allow computer to utilize cellular transceiver to access the internet (Farazmandnia column 1, lines 15-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Zhou to provide wired connection via an external connector in order to allow the communication device to be used with a PC to provide internet connection as taught by Farazmandnia.

Consider claims 4, 7, and 11, Zhou et al. as modified by Farazmandnia and Cannon disclose all the limitations as applied to claims 1, 6 and 10 above and also disclose wherein the operation check means sends an operation check request (attempt to communicate) to the sub controller when an operation check timer is reset for the predetermined time-out period (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 4, 7 and 11), and determines whether an operation check response (retry request) to the operation check request is received from the sub controller (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 4, 7 and 11), and the power control means powers off the sub controller (Paragraphs [0016] and [0035] of Zhou et al., reads on claims 4, 7 and 11) when the operation check response is not received from the sub controller within the predetermined time-out period (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 4, 7 and 11), and keeping the sub controller powered on when the operation check response is received from the sub controller within the predetermined time-out period (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 4, 7 and 11).

Consider claims 5, 8, and 12, Zhou et al. as modified by Farazmandnia and Cannon disclose all the limitations as applied to claims 4, 7 and 11 above and also disclose implementing at least an external interface task (attempt to communicate) and timer handler (predetermined response time period) in the main controller (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 5 and 12); and implementing at least an external communication monitoring task the sub controller, wherein the external interface task sends operation check request when timer handler starts operation check timer (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 5 and 12) and, when the

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operation check response is not received from the sub controller within the predetermined time-out period(Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 5 and 12), powers off the sub controller (Paragraphs [0016] and [0035] of Zhou et al., reads on claims 5 and 12), wherein the external communication monitoring task sends the operation check response back to the external interface task when the external communication is being controlled (Abstract, page 2 lines 1-19 of Cannon, reads on claims 5, 8 and 12).

### **Response to Arguments**

4. Applicant's arguments filed March 29, 2007, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the claims distinguish over Zhou because Zhou controls power based on whether the phone is in the cell or paging system, not whether the sub controller is in control. However in Zhou the sub controller is in control based on registration therefore the claims cannot distinguish because control by the sub controller is based on the registration.

### **Conclusion**

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177.
8. The central fax phone number for the Office is 571-273-8300.

Most facsimile-transmitted patent application related correspondence is required to be sent to the Central FAX Number.

**CENTRALIZED DELIVERY POLICY:** For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the Central FAX number, unless an exception applies. For example, if the examiner has rejected claims in a regular U.S. patent application, and the reply to the examiner's Office action is desired to be transmitted by facsimile rather than mailed, the reply must be sent to the Central FAX Number.

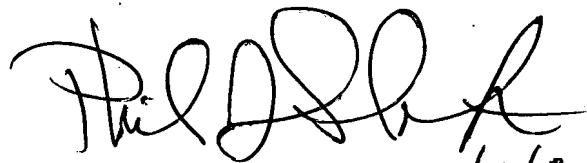
9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Philip Sobutka

(571) 272-7887



6/7/7

PHILIP J. SOBUTKA  
PATENT EXAMINER